

Daily Eagle

REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON
of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON
of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large, **JOHN L. WALLER**,
of Kansas.

First District—**W. ROBINSON**,
Second District—**FRANK R. OGG**,
Third District—**T. P. ANDERSON**,
Fourth District—**JOHN MADDEN**,
Fifth District—**D. A. VALENTINE**,
Sixth District—**J. B. MCGONIGAL**,
Seventh District—**W. G. EMBERTON**.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT
SAMUEL R. PETERS
OF HARVEY COUNTY.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,
W. A. JOHNSTON, of Ottawa County.

For Governor,
LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, of Montgomery County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
A. J. FELT, of Nemaha County.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Shawnee County.

For Treasurer of State,
J. W. HAMILTON, of Sumner County.

For Auditor of State,
TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, of Pawnee County.

For Attorney General,
L. B. KELLOGG, of Linn County.

For Superintendent of Public Instructions,
GEORGE W. WINANS, of Davis County.

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE TICKET.

For Senator 29th District,
O. H. BENTLEY.

For Representative 8th District,
GEO. L. DOUGLASS.

For Representative 8th District,
E. W. PHILLIPS.

For Representative 8th District,
H. C. BOYLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For District Clerk,
CHAS. H. LELING.

For County Attorney,
W. S. MORRIS.

For Probate Judge,
W. T. BUCKNER.

For Superintendent Public Instruction,
D. S. PENCE.

For Commissioner 2d District,
C. A. VANNES.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash is throwing mud at General Harrison. The Tall Sycamore never did like a loyal man.

Cleveland's administration will pass into history as the "surplus administration." Its greatest surplus has been its check.

The announcement comes from the Pacific coast that Dennis Kearney of San Francisco is against Harrison. Luckly Harrison.

Three Kansas newspapers have collapsed within the last week, one an Associated Press daily, one a weekly and one a Sunday paper.

Happy thought. A democratic paper in New York state suggests that if Mr. Cleveland delays his letter of acceptance much longer, he may have to turn it in to a faraway address.

P. Peter elder owns a 1,400 acre farm. J. Peter St. John owns all the Prohibition party and J. Peter Botkin is the undoubted proprietor of all the cheek and gall which the other two Peters failed to appropriate.

Not only are the European powers criticizing the way America is being run, but even the powers of the shanty-eyed heathen Chinese say that they want no more truck with America until its affairs are under direct by statesmen.

Having decided to write no letter of acceptance, for fear of putting his foot into it, the Chinese treaty will give Mr. Cleveland another chance at being heard from. Said in Stephen Grover, nothing that you can now say will further astonish the American people.

Some expert has taken the trouble to figure up the startling tariff-stated figures that Thurman is giving out in his speech now being made almost daily, and the result shows that the "steal" is just \$35,000,000 more than there is to steal. The old man is in his dotage.

Rev. (2) John A. Brooks—it ought to be Peter B.—see J. Peter St. John and J. Peter Elder—who has again been interviewed in which he declares that the Prohibition party is going to get 600,000 votes which will knock the Republican party, which he thanks God he never belonged to, crazy in the northern states.

There is one trust, a combine which employs 150,000 men and disburses \$300,000,000 annually, that just now needs looking after, and sharply. It is more popularly known as the civil reform administration of Stephen Grover Cleveland, the head of which whacks up ten thousand dollars to keep his place.

Belva Lockwood is a firm believer in the doctrine of heredity. She insists that the murders of today are the result of the thoughts of bloodshed in the minds of the mothers of '60 to '65. She thinks she narrowly escaped being a boy, having all of a boy's hardihood and love of outdoor life.

THE WICHITA EXHIBIT.

Kansas Sending More People to Cincinnati Than Any Other State.

From the Times-Star.

Kansas is distinguishing herself at the centennial. She has already sent more visitors to the exposition than any state west of the Mississippi river. This certainly shows appreciation on behalf of this great western state. And it is certainly appreciated here. Kansas is represented especially in the wonderful Wichita exhibit, which occupies a building of its own, built especially for its accommodation. It is located in the northwest angle of the great park building, just off from the fountain, the grand central feature of the park hall.

Probably no exhibit in the building is as much talked about as the Wichita exhibit. The first thing you notice at the entrance of this wonderful pavilion is a mammoth grass-hopper—everything is on the heroic order that Kansas, and especially Wichita, provides, you know—over seven feet high, standing erect on his long dudeish hind legs to bow the visitor in. At the left is a large painting, six by ten feet, of Lawrence avenue, a fine Wichita thoroughfare, and adjoining it is another painting of a Sedgwick county farm. On the right is a painting of the sun setting in the brilliant Western sky, with the words "Wichita Exhibit" across this halo background. Entering the space the first thing that attracts the eye is the four story pagoda which occupies the center of the room. It is octagonal in form and rises to the height of thirty-three feet. The first story is used for an office, and each succeeding story is covered with the corn, wheat, rye, oats and other products of Sedgwick county, of which Wichita is the hub. Surmounting the whole is a large ball in light blue, with the motto, "Ad Astra Per Aspera" in gold lettering thereon, with golden stars all above. Above the ball the American flag droops gracefully. Over the door of the pagoda is a beautiful pair of horns and a huge Kansas jack rabbit. At the left of the pagoda is a field of very tall corn. Then comes some very fine samples of cotton grown in Barber county. The next panel shows some twenty-five beautiful views of the residences and business blocks in the city of Wichita. Following this is arranged some beautiful specimens of oats, corn, wheat, rye and millet. Orchard grass, alfalfa, red clover, timothy and wild prairie grass, seven feet high, occupy the most prominent place in the exhibit.

Next comes the ladder of silk cocoons, which were raised on the osage orange leaves—a successful substitute for the mulberry leaf—grown near Valley Center. On another panel are tastefully arranged some twenty-five more views of Wichita streets, business houses and residences. Extending around the room is a painting of the train of the thirty-one cars of corn that Sedgwick county sent to the Ohio flood sufferers in 1884. Two large maps, seven by eleven, are arranged on each side of the pagoda. Between each panel eight silk-banners, nine feet long, with figures and statistics relative to Wichita and Sedgwick county, decorate the spaces. Two elegantly painted butterflies, with spread wings measuring six feet from tip to tip, adorn the walls. There is also a splendid model of the Burton palace stock car on exhibition, and samples of the pressed brick manufactured and stone used in building. There will be much more added to this already magnificent display later on. It is the intention when the corn crop is cut to build a mammoth and complete corn palace, such as make Kansas famous at the recent exposition. Mr. H. L. Pierce, the gentleman in charge, is one of the most obliging gentlemen in the world, and never tires of extolling the glories of Kansas, and especially Sedgwick county and his beloved Wichita.

VERY COLD FACTS.

The Philadelphia Times, acknowledged as one of the most important newspaper supports that Cleveland has, in an editorial in last Friday's issue, made a statement the candor and honesty of which will somewhat stagger the average Democratic editor. The Times says:

It is reported from day to day in the campaign that General Harrison publicly labors to destroy the railroads. It is reported that "one dollar a day was enough for workingmen." As General Harrison is never drunk and has never been idiotic, of course he never said it. He has never been regarded as specially sympathetic with industrial labor to the extent of destroying railroads. It is not true, and every man of ordinary intelligence knows it to be false. He voted against a Chinese bill because it was in conflict with our treaty obligations, and President Arthur vetoed the bill on the same grounds. Whatever his views on Chinese labor, he did not break out for its free admission when in the senate.

THE HYPOCRITES.

A Prohibition candidate for congress in the Third district challenges Hon. B. W. Perkins to a joint debate. Mr. Perkins replies that as he is a Prohibitionist there could be nothing to debate, and advises him to challenge the Democratic or Union Labor candidate, as neither of these men are Prohibitionists. But of course the Prohibition candidates do not want to say anything which might tend to hurt the Democratic party. Mr. Perkins advises the fools who would turn down the Republican party as follows:

I have always understood it to be the desire and aim of the reformer and evangelist to call the sinners and not the righteously party opposed to it in these measures of reform, all would naturally suppose that in the candidates and party members of the Democratic party, Mr. Harvey would find an opposition worthy of his best labors and demanding his untiring efforts, and it by his eloquence and his ability to convince the representatives of the people that the good of society and the best interests of our country demand that temperance and sobriety shall prevail, he would be his honor and endless shall be his glory.

The Larned Coal, Salt and Gas company completed its organization Monday and sent a charter to the secretary of state to be filed.

J. D. Botkin, whose name ought to be Peter Botkin, is visiting all of the principal towns of the state with his little speech. We see from our exchanges that he is here, there and everywhere except in the pulpits of his district.

The first substantial evidence of disposition on the part of the Union Laborites not to fuse with the Democrats was the passage of a resolution by the Labor convention at Stockton a day or two ago not to nominate or support any man for office who is in the habit of getting drunk.

It seems that the whisky business at Leavenworth is really closed out, four hotels giving notice last week that if not permitted to longer sell they must close. It is a little funny after all these years, in which Leavenworth has been cited as an example for Wichita, the business seems to have gone right along there in a way that would have made Wichita blush.

At Put-in-Bay a dealer displayed a mammoth watermelon labeled, "Republican to the core," in honor of the presence of General Harrison during his visit there. Nothing could have been more appropriate. The watermelon is the true leveler, and it does not distinguish between the masses and the classes.

An exchange pithily remarks that if the women are to go to congress, the women should be married women; it doesn't want to be misrepresented. It would probably make little difference about that if Bob Ingersoll's idea of granting married women divorce for the asking should obtain, and it no doubt would if the sort who aspire to political preferment should secure control of the legislative branch of the government.

If the declaration of Governor Humphrey, or the state central Republican committee for him, to meet Judge Martin in joint discussion during the pending canvass is going to reduce the Republican majority in the state to the pitiable number of seventy thousand, as is claimed by the Topeka Democrat, we enter our protest and insist that the joint debate go on. Such margins as that are liable to jeopardize the future of the party. Only seventy thousand majority! Perish the thought.

The Kansas City papers compliment Hon. Wm. Warner, the representative in congress from that district, for the very able manner in which he has engineered the Oklahoma bill, which now bids fair to be passed by the present session. Not only on this measure but on every other affecting the interests of his constituency, without regard to party, he has shown himself faithful and laborious, and his district will be the loser by his declining to serve it beyond his present term.

The Democratic press are trying to relieve the embarrassment Mr. Cleveland has brought upon himself by his contribution of ten thousand dollars to the campaign fund of his party, by asserting that Mr. Blaine, four years ago, contributed a much larger sum to his party's expense fund. If true their counter allegation does them and their champion no good. Mr. Blaine was not in office and not a candidate for re-election, and consequently could violate no provision of the civil service laws of the country. It is this last point upon which Mr. Cleveland is criticised.

Warner Miller, the Republican nominee for governor of New York, is one of the men who benefited by the withdrawal from the senate of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, succeeding the latter for his unfinished term. In 1887 he was defeated for re-election by Frank Hiseock. Mr. Miller is a paper manufacturer, and has much strength among the farmers because of his service in passing the oleomargarine bill. It is claimed by those in a position to know that he will carry the rural counties of New York by some what more than the usual 60,000 majority.

The reports sent out in the dispatches descriptive of the tours of the Judge Thurman remind one very forcibly of the bulletins published by the attendant physicians concerning the condition of some distinguished patient. The actions and movements of the Old Roman are more those of an invalid than an active, vigorous statesman, such as his groomsman would have the public believe him to be. And in the main the judge's efforts at speech making bear out that idea. Such begging appeals as he made at Lancaster, Pa., Wednesday, in behalf of his superior on the ticket and himself must have produced a feeling of pity in those to whom he spoke, rather than an exalted estimate of his forensic ability or statesmanlike genius.

It will be pleasing to Mrs. Helen M. Gougar's Republican friends to know that she is making a vigorous fight against General Harrison in Indiana. She is supporting General Fisk for president and bitterly denounces the Republican party. Helen wheeled many a good dollar out of Wichita on various trips as pay for her silly cap-trap. She not only lived off of the gullible, but saved enough to make a trip to Europe last year. The Republican central committee of Indiana wouldn't have her so she has gone over to the enemy. Helen is a lively chatter. Her preference is for a dry goods box or a wagon on the corner of some street after dark. Why that is so we never heard explained. She holds for the open air meeting, but does not like to face a crowd by daylight. Were she diffident or modest no explanation would be needed, but she is neither.

The cause of home rule in Ireland will find, no doubt, a valuable accessory in the movement in the same direction now being organized in Scotland in its own behalf. The condition of the two dependencies and their history leading up to it are almost identical, and the circumstance that the Scots have more quietly submitted to their fate, has undoubtedly militated against the Irish in their efforts to regain their long lost political estate. The policy of submission that has been pursued by the Scotch people has spared them the rigors of British persecution experienced by their Irish brethren, but it has brought them no nearer the goal of their patriotic desires than has been attained by the latter from their reverse policy. If the two peoples shall make common cause, act in unison and in concert, their chances for success cannot but be greatly enhanced if not made certain.

The fiftieth congress lacks only twelve days of being in session as longest in the history of the country, i. e. three hundred and fifty days. And yet the work actually done that is calculated to benefit the country might just as well have been done in half the time. But that is not the worst feature of the situation. Much of the most important work of the session remains to be done. Beyond the ordinary appropriations for the current expenses of the government, some of which bills have not yet been acted upon, the controlling party in the house, in which such legislation must originate, has done nothing or proposed nothing for the reduction of the surplus in the treasury and the return of the excess of money hoarded there to the people. Meantime they keep up the howl about said money being withheld from the channels of trade for the benefit of the people. Oh, demagoguery, thou art an Eli.

A significant feature of our American growth is the rapid increase of English landlording on our soil. We hear a good deal about the curse of Ireland in this respect, and every steamer is eloquent with the remonstrance of a suffering people, but our own country is beginning to furnish statistics well calculated to turn public thought in the direction of the evil that has overwhelmed our Irish neighbors. Two English syndicates hold in Texas alone an aggregate of 7,500,000 acres. A third syndicate has 1,800,000 acres of American land. Sir E. Reid, K. C. B., has 2,000,000 acres in Florida, and a Scotch syndicate 500,000 acres in that state. The London firm of Phillips, Marshall & Co., has 1,300,000 acres in this country; another London firm 1,750,000 acres. A German syndicate owns 8,100,000 acres. An English company possesses 700,000 acres in Mississippi; another has 750,000 acres to its credit. A dozen other foreign companies or individuals have acres figuring in the hundred thousands, including large tracts in different portions of this state. Feudal history is only repeating itself, and if decisive steps are not taken, and that without delay, to stop these aggressions and undo what has already been done, the owners of the immense tracts referred to will in time—and a comparatively short time—have dependents not less subservient and unhappy than the poor creatures who waited upon the barons of the olden times. Forewarned is forearmed.

THE RESERVOIR QUESTION.

The Attitude of Kansas Towards the Storing of Water.

From the Denver News.

Col. W. E. Hutchinson, of the Wichita, Kan., delegation, said to a reporter of the News yesterday that considerable been said upon the streets and about the hotels concerning the attitude of the Kansas people upon the reservoir question proposed in the basin of Colorado. He very frankly stated that the people of his state were opposed very largely to any scheme that threatened to disturb the course of the mountain waters on their way to the sea through Kansas. But so far as he was concerned he had been giving the subject considerable thought lately, and since coming to Denver had come to the conclusion that whilst the endorsement of the project by the deep harbor convention was not germane to the object of its call, he considered it of equal importance with it. He could not help expressing his wonder and admiration of the promptness of the purely mechanical machinery which promised to reverse so much of the order of nature in the interests of humanity.

The colonel, who is practical in meteorology, as well as theoretical, says that since the oceans are the sources from which the winds draw their moisture, if hundreds of artificial lakes were created to hold the waters falling in the mountains, the evaporating surface presented to the thirsty winds coming up from the heated plains would be so greatly enlarged that such winds would be quickly charged with water, and that they came in contact with the foothills of the mountains it would be condensed by the cooler air about the hills and mountains, and frequent showers result. The frequency of this would create new springs and streams, which would flow off into the lowlands, and thus the east, and create in turn lakes and rivers, with abundant vegetation. These new effects would produce additional evaporating surfaces, with increasing similar effects, as the waters worked their way to the sea. Old streams would become smaller, but new ones would form in great numbers. This process would require time of course. But it would eventually change the entire climate of a large section of country if a major part of the water in the Rocky mountains was to be so held in reservoirs and expended slowly by evaporation, the thousands of square miles in extent, from New Mexico to British Columbia. It would involve a modification of the direction and force of the winds on the whole continent possibly, and make a draught upon old ocean equal to a great number of the great rivers of the world. The normal supply of the watersheds, lakes and rivers of the Appalachian range from the Canadas to Texas. Under such conditions the great plains may be largely clothed in forests. The absorbing and radiating surfaces changed to that degree, the southern Texas would become almost if not quite tropical.

Said the colonel: "We live in an age of miracles, and we in this country, with all of our cleverness, have not dreamed of the possibilities of the future. The objects of our wants as if by magic. He said the question as to theory was worthy of the investigation of scientists, in order to pave the way to being practically demonstrated in a manner that could harm no section while the transformation of climate was being tested.

Novel But Not New.

A Louisville, (Ky.) gentleman has suggested a novel idea that may be worth following up. In a conversation with a Chicago News reporter, he said:

"When New York state goes to killing its criminals by electricity we ought to be able to decide whether or not a fatal flash of lightning does photograph surrounding things on the skin of the victim. I have with my own eyes seen on the shoulder of a man killed by lightning in Kentucky a very fair representation of a tree. The trunk and the branches could be plainly made out, and the limbs and twigs were particularly distinct and partially blurred. At the time I was told by a gentleman that he had seen on the back of a woman who was killed at Frankfort, in 1888, a clear and unmistakable picture of a tree, and which he said he had seen when she was struck with the fatal bolt. There are, I understand, a number of similar authenticated cases on record, and if the New York doctors will examine their subjects for this very curious phenomenon they may learn some interesting and important facts.

A TREMENDOUS BLUNDER.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It is much easier to understand why Mr. Cleveland wrote his message on our relations with Canada than it is to see why his constitutional advisers did not, under threat of resignation, if necessary, prevent him from making the most stupendous and extraordinary political blunder of the time. The president is one of those stubborn and determined men to whom every disappointment becomes an intolerable personal grievance. He addressed himself, long ago, to the task of carrying out some settlement of the questions in dispute between the United States and Canada, and selected his own method of doing it. That method being disapproved by congress, he proceeded to carry out his plan upon his individual responsibility. Then, the work of his commission having been rejected by the senate, he issues his document, while fresh and smarting from the mortification of failure. That Mr. Cleveland has a vindictive temper is shown by his treatment of all who have withstood him even though acting from conscientious conviction. That he is destitute of a sense of proportion in public acts, and unmindful of the dignity that befits his office, appeared as long ago as when he descended to active participation in a New York City campaign. Both of these qualities come to the surface in his strength in his blunder, and one of the purely personal messages that he has put before the country.

On sober second thought even his closest friends must admit that he has fallen into irreparable error. That he is not actuated by a desire to preserve and defend the dignity of the nation and the rights of its citizens, and from his willingness to sanction a treaty that ignored those purposes. That he seeks now as eagerly to pick a quarrel with Canada as he did a short time ago to placate her by surrender is shown in his long reference to canal tolls, a matter already under consideration, and one in which the Canadian government has prepared to do what is fair and honorable. His argument leads simply to this dilemma: either what he says of Canadian insolence, aggression and denial of the first principles of international comity is false, or, if true, he is guilty of unpardonable treason to American interests in attempting to close with such a people a treaty agreement that guaranteed us no protection. The message voices only Mr. Cleveland's personal quarrel; and it is a quarrel not only with the Dominion, but the United States senate and the Republican party, for assistance in which he would commit the nation to a policy unapproved by the people and terminable only by open rupture.

The results of acceding to the president's proposition are of two kinds. The immediate effect would be to lay an embargo upon international trade, and one to the world since the time of Napoleon. To apply the knife ruthlessly would be to maintain American interests quite as seriously as those of Canada. From Maine to Oregon the great interchange of traffic and the intervening of transportation systems would be struck down at a blow. Business relations concluded in these years of uninterrupted intercourse, relations now involving the future millions of capital on both sides of the border, would be struck with instantaneous paralysis. The beneficiaries would be one or two great cities in this country, to whom the business of the world would be less complete trade monopolies, and several great trunk railway companies, who have been moving heaven and earth to cut off the Canadian competition that has assisted the people on this side of the boundary to secure cheap transportation facilities. The injured parties would be those great communities which extend along the northern frontier, and the business centers from Portland on the east to the western extremity of Lake Superior. The ultimate effect could be nothing but an actual declaration of war. Transform this business summary of the situation into the political terms, remember that it is along these parallels that votes must be won for the Democratic ticket within the next two months, if it is to escape defeat; consider the importance of the business of the world, and the egotism of the president's blunder begins to appear. As a vote-winner, his message has not the poor attribute of "smartness." It will cost him more in New England, in Ohio and in the northwest than any other act of his administration.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

A Prophet at Home.

After struggling for years, Judge Gallows has at last achieved a fame, the lowly he has not become proud or stuck up, however. He owes his greatness to the fact that like sugar sugar, Drake's cement and numerous other products indigenous to this locality, he went from Fort Scott. We have long more like the judge down here who think they can manage a campaign or any other business successfully.

The Contract Let.

Captain William Anderson, general manager of the Kansas City & Sabine Pass railway is home from Europe, where he has been in the interest of his road. The contracts for the first 150 miles of Kansas City have been let to the well known contractor, Mr. R. P. McCormick, of this city. The contract for sixty miles of steel rails has been let to the Edgar Thompson steel company. They are to be of the latest approved pattern and will be sixty pounds to the yard. Contracts for ninety miles of ties have been let to local men, and the delivery of the rails and ties will commence the first of next week.

A Visionary Residue.

Chicago Late-News.

It may be affirmed with safety that third parties have never been successful in this country. The practical ideas of any and every third party have always, though often slowly, been adopted by one of the great parties, and by it made part of the legislation of this country. The visionary residue of all third party creeds, rejected by practical statesmen, has continued as the myth of a small and constantly diminishing number of impracticable people long after the vitalizing elements have become actual and active laws.

KANSAS KOLLIARY.

Barber county is shipping peaches east. District court for Harvey county was adjourned by the presiding judge for two weeks from last Tuesday.

Newton society folk are doing their best to make Kirmess of their local historic talent this week. They will doubtless succeed.

The Santa Fe contemplates putting in water works at this point. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000 and will be for the exclusive use of the company—Newton Republican.

The El Dorado Times announces the death, on the 3rd inst., of James Fisher, lieutenant of Co. K. 17th Indiana infantry. He lost a leg and sustained other severe wounds in the war for the Union.

THE WHITE HOUSE

—Will, During

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

—Offer—

50 dozen mens unlaundried shirts at 48 cents, worth 75 cents.

65 dozen at 68 cents, regular price \$1.00

Our entire stock of mens half hose at 15, 21 and 24 cents a pair, every pair guaranteed to be worth double the price.

A big lot of mens suspenders, choice for 25 cents, many of them worth 75c and \$1.00

Another lot of misses cotton hose in black and desirable colors, fall weights, price 25 cents a pair. It will pay you to look at them.

New plushes at 36 cents, they are good value at \$1.00.

New all wool suitings at 36 cents, they are good value at 50 cents.

Our Carpet Department shows an unequaled stock to select from in all kinds of Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs and everything in House Furnishings.

New Goods in Every Department

Low Prices on Every Article.

INNES & ROSS,

116 TO 120 MAIN STREET.

The City of Marion has become so orderly that the city council decided to dispense with the services of night watchmen and will consolidate the offices of city marshal and street commissioner after the present month.

The Hoisington State bank of Hoisington, Barton county, has filed a charter. Its capital stock is \$50,000, and the directors are A. J. Anderson, A. H. Adair, W. J. Burgess and W. Jones, of Garden City; A. S. Cooke, of Hoisington. The Advocate of Surprise, and Commercial, of Appomattox, have consolidated, as there were too many papers in proportion to the business being transacted. The name under the consolidation is Commercial. The paper is published at Surprise.

The Republican representative convention for the Eighty-fifth district met at Conway Springs Tuesday and nominated Dr. J. J. Anderson, of Argonville, for the position. The convention for the Eighty-seventh district was held at Caldwell the same day and S. H. Horner nominated.

A field on the farm of Hon. J. S. Hollinger, of Richman township, Dickinson county, yielded forty-three bushels to the acre this season, while a cornstalk field on Lincoln Hollinger's farm near by averaged thirty-seven and a half bushels, and it was a poor year for wheat in Kansas, too.—Redeemer.

The first case tried before the Garden City court of violation of the ban on allowing twenty-one head to run at large out of a herd of three hundred. The penalty is \$1 a head and costs. The only point that bothers us is how the trial jury could criminate twenty-one head and let the other two hundred and seventy-nine caught in the same act?

The Harper Sentinel claims to have discovered a \$10,000 steal in connection with the county affairs. The Sentinel says that the figures showing the population of the county were forged by the old county officers whose salaries were regulated by the population, and that instead of the county having 18,000 or even 15,000, it has a much less population. It calls on the officers who drew the large salaries to refund.

The Kansas City Star says that the press of Kansas is giving the subject of tree planting some attention, but not as much as the importance of the subject demands. This in face of the fact that in the last ten years 75,000 column articles have appeared in the Kansas papers headed, "Plant Trees."—Newton Republican.

The Fort Scott Monitor of Wednesday gives an account of a thrilling experience a young man had with a brace of footpads near that city Saturday evening. The young man, Mangus by name, was out riding with a young lady, and at the point of the encounter one of the highwaymen seized his horse by the bridle, while the other thrust a pistol against his head and commanded him to throw up. Instead of doing so, however, the young man grabbed his sword, and at the same moment sprang from the buggy. His gun failing to fire the robber struck Mangus two or three times on the head with it, but failed to do him serious injury. As soon as Mangus was on the ground he seized his assailant with his left hand and with his right drew his pistol and fired point blank at his body. The robber fell and uttered a cry of entreaty to his pal to come to his rescue, but he had departed at the report of Mangus' pistol. Mangus returned to the city and reported what had taken place, but when the officer went to the scene the wounded man was gone and no trace could be found.

Rio is a succession of disappointments. The only really pretty place is the Botanical garden, which serves to illustrate what the whole city might be. All varieties of food are peddled about, the vendors attracting attention by clapping pieces of wood together and uttering peculiar cries. There are plenty of street car lines, and the cars are always crowded. Everywhere a morning paper going down town, and an evening paper returning. Humming birds are as numerous as flies, and at night the air is full of fireflies that look like a shower of stars. The women have a tawdry look, and are invariably fat, while the men are invariably lean. Next to her complexion the ugliest thing about a Brazilian woman is her voice. She never goes shopping, the servants doing it for her, or going to the shops and getting samples from which she makes her selections at home. She is famous for her embroidery, made by her own hands. She is generally intelligent, learns readily and has considerable wit. She never goes out alone to call on friends and receive no guests except in the presence of husband or parents.—William E. Curtis.

Cause of Premature Age.

"I have 500 gray hairs in my head and I'm only 36," said a friend to me, and coming down in a street car another friend took up the same theme and asked: "Why is it we get old so quick in this country?" I found not only, but being old. "We live in such a hurry," he said, answering his own question. "All we think of is getting money in this country. In the old country they think of spending it. I mean that we are reckless of how the money goes after we get it, and as we spend with economy we need more money and strive harder to get it, and get old young. I believe there are more lunatics in this state of New York with five and a half millions than in all France with its thirty-seven millions. In France a man regulates his spending. He has no special income. He makes it go as far as it will, and lives in a regular and methodical fashion on that basis. He doesn't grieve for more because he can get comfort out of what he has. But here we are so anxious to make that we neither spend with economy nor get comfort out of what we spend. We waste our strength to get it, and then waste what we gain, for we don't get the good of it."

Profanity Among the English.

I heard an Englishman say, not long ago, that the reason he liked to be accompanied with a certain man in business, although that man was not very prominent in paying him his salary, was that he always spoke to him as a gentleman, and never swore at him. Another man who offered him a better position, he hesitated to go with because he perceived his conversation with oaths. That the Englishman was such a tenderfoot, he did not like such rough language. He said that it irritated him to have a man say to him, even though he meant to be perfectly amiable, "Where the hell are you bent all this time?" It was a form of greeting which, while intended to be cordial, was unpleasant. He did not deny that Englishmen swore, but he said he never heard oaths among the same class of Englishmen as were used by Americans of the same set. Of course you do not expect to hear a woman use profane expressions, but an English woman will not use any of the violent words that even an American lady has in her vocabulary. You may offend an English woman to the last point of her endurance, but she will only be "vexed," or, under unusually strong emotion, "very vexed." I notice that the young American women whose lives are devoted to imitating English manners are very soft spoken, and their great aim seems to be self repression. They consider it bad form to show any emotion at all.—Henderson.